

Table 1. Bull trout populations.

| Population | Population Description |
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| Badger Creek | This population occupies the Badger Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Badger Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to the source springs and Bunting Canyon Creek from Badger Creek upstream approximately 300 m to a small barrier. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 12 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 300 fish. The majority of fish are found in Bunting Canyon Creek and Badger Creek between the National Forest boundary and Bunting Canyon Creek. It is unclear if bull trout were ever present in Bunting Canyon Creek above the barrier although the habitat does appear suitable for bull trout. The lower 0.5 km of Badger Creek is intermittently dewatered during the summer months. Seasonal dewatering of this section of stream likely interferes with fish migration out of Badger Creek and the diversion structure appears to block upstream migration into Badger Creek. There are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Williams Creek | This population occupies the Williams Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Williams Creek from an irrigation diversion located approximately 2 km above the Little Lost River upstream to the source springs. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 4 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 100 fish. The majority of fish are found in the reach of stream above the National Forest boundary. Williams Creek has been isolated from the Little Lost River by two water diversions. The lower diversion, which is located approximately 2 km above the Little Lost River, completely dewateres Williams Creek during the spring, summer, and fall. The upper diversion, which is located approximately 1 km above the lower diversion, completely dewateres Williams Creek during the winter. These diversions prevent fish from migration into or out of Williams Creek. There are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Wet Creek | This population occupies the Wet Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Wet Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to a barrier falls located approximately 2 km above Hilts Creek. This population is believed to be divided into two distinct groups of fish by a barrier created by an old diversion and a cascade located above Hilts Creek. The upper group occupies approximately 700 m of stream between the old diversion and the barrier falls. The lower group extends from the old diversion structure downstream to the Little Lost River. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 28 km. Prior to 2000, the adult population (≥ 180 mm) was approximately 600 fish. However, sampling completed in 2001 suggests that major declines in the population have occurred and the current adult population may be less than 100 fish. The reason for this decline is not known. However, it may be associated with extreme winter conditions resulting from several years of drought. The majority of fish are found in that reach of stream between Coal Creek and the barrier falls. Bull trout historically occupied Big Creek. However, sampling completed in 1999 suggests the population has been extirpated. This population likely consisted of 500 to 1000 adult fish. It is unknown if bull trout ever occupied Basin Creek, Squaw Creek, or Coal Creek. An irrigation diversion located on lower Wet |

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| | Creek that was thought to be a complete barrier to upstream movement of fish was bypassed with a fish ladder that was constructed in 1992. With the exception of this diversion and the old diversion mentioned above, there are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Warm Creek | This population occupies the Warm Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Warm Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to the source springs. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 3 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 50 fish. The majority of fish are found in the upper 2 km of stream. There are no artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Squaw Creek | This population occupies the Squaw Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Squaw Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to the source springs, North Fork Squaw Creek from Squaw Creek upstream to the source springs, and an unnamed tributary to Squaw Creek from Squaw Creek to the source springs. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 9 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 200 fish. The majority of fish are found in North Fork Squaw Creek and Squaw Creek above the unnamed tributary. A temporary, experimental fish barrier was installed on Squaw Creek immediately above North Fork Squaw Creek in 2001. The purpose of this barrier was to prevent brook trout from reinvading the upper portion of Squaw Creek following removal of brook trout. There are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Mill Creek | This population occupies the Mill Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Mill Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to a barrier falls. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 4 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 100 fish. The majority of fish are found in that reach of stream upstream from the Mill Creek Trailhead. There are no artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Iron Creek | This population occupies the Iron Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Iron Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to Left Fork Iron Creek, Left Fork Iron Creek from Iron Creek upstream approximately 1 km, Right Fork Iron Creek from Iron Creek upstream approximately 500 m, Jackson Creek from Iron Creek to the source springs, and Hawley Creek from Iron Creek to the source springs. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 11 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 100 fish. Good densities of bull trout are present throughout the drainage. Culverts associated with Forest Service Road #104 on Jackson Creek and Hawley Creek may interfere with upstream movement of fish. There are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |

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| Timber Creek | This population occupies the Timber Creek drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Timber Creek from the Little Lost River to the source springs, Camp Creek from Timber Creek upstream approximately 1 km, Redrock Creek from Timber Creek upstream approximately 1 km, and Slide Creek from Timber Creek upstream approximately 0.5 km. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 10 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 200 fish. Good densities of bull trout are present throughout the drainage. A head-cut associated with a road crossing on Camp Creek appears to be a barrier to upstream fish movement. Likewise, a culvert associated with Forest Service Road #105 on Timber Creek and a culvert associated with Forest Service Road #460 on Redrock Creek may interfere with the upstream movement of small fish. There are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Smithie Fork Creek | This population occupies the Smithie Fork drainage. Currently occupied habitat includes Smithie Fork Creek from the Little Lost River upstream to the source springs. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 7 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 1,300 fish. Bull trout densities in this population are very high with densities of fish (≥ 70 mm) exceeding 15.0 fish/100 m ² throughout much of the drainage. There are no artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Upper Little Lost River | This population occupies the Little Lost River drainage upstream of Iron Creek, excluding the Timber Creek and Smithie Fork drainages. Currently occupied habitat includes the Little Lost River from Iron Creek upstream to the source springs, Right Fork Little Lost River from the Little Lost River upstream approximately 1 km, and Firebox Creek from the Little Lost River upstream approximately 2 km. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 13 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 3,800 fish. Bull trout densities in this population are very high with densities of fish (≥ 70 mm) exceeding 15.0 fish/100 m ² throughout much of the drainage. It is unclear if bull trout were ever present in Moonshine Creek although the habitat does appear suitable for bull trout. A culvert on Moonshine Creek may be a barrier to the upstream movement of fish. Likewise, two culverts associated with Forest Service Road #101 on the Little Lost River may interfere with the upstream movement of small fish. . There are no other artificial barriers known in this drainage. |
| Middle Little Lost River | This area includes the mainstem of the Little Lost River from Summit Creek to Iron Creek. This reach of stream is not designated as a population. However, this stream reach does serve as an important migratory corridor and rearing area for adult fluvial bull trout associated with upstream populations. Currently occupied habitat includes the Little Lost River from Summit Creek upstream to the Iron Creek. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 23 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) |

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| | is approximately 300 fish. There are no artificial barriers known in this stream reach. |
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| Lower Little Lost River | This area includes the mainstem of the Little Lost River from the Little Lost River Sinks to Summit Creek. This reach of stream is not designated as a population. However, this stream reach does serve as an important migratory corridor and rearing area for adult fluvial bull trout associated with upstream populations. Currently occupied habitat includes the Little Lost River from the flood control diversion structure upstream to Summit Creek. The total amount of habitat that is currently occupied is estimated at 55 km and the current adult population (≥ 180 mm) is approximately 500. Adult fluvial bull trout historically occupied the entire reach of stream from the Little Lost River Sinks upstream to Summit Creek. The lower portion of the river is dewatered annually during the winter for flood control. There are several other diversions present in this reach although it is unknown whether these diversions interfere with fish movement. |